THE WAR IN EUROPE.

pe of The H. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 3, 1855. The war in Europe is the subject of lively disqui-tion here in diplomatic circles, while among our po-tical men it hardly receives a thought. The great body of our legislators are engaged with home mat-ters, and especially in cultivating an acquaintance with the prospects and designs of a mythical personwith the prospects and designs of a mystical person-age of strong revolutionary and fillibustering ten-dencies, whose name is "Sam."

In the circles referred to, the most intelligent opin-

ion is that we are to have peace. And here let me say that the intelligence of the American press on nestion is not regarded in a complimentary manser. The ignorant avidity with which our ne wars. pers copy and swallow the supposities and absurdities of the third-rate writers for the English press, and who constitutes a very considerable proportion of hose commentators, is criticised with becoming free dom and ridiculed in the most appropriate manner Thus the English assertion, so confidently put forth that Russia humbles herself in accepting the four points as the basis of peace and backs out of her previous position by so doing, is regarded as a wnacking stupidity. The fact is that in the voluminous correspondence which has passed between the beiligerents since the comement of the existing complications, and which has been from time to time given to the world, the four points have been at one time and another fully accoded to by Russia, if perhaps we except the free navigation of the Danube. And the known course of Russia on this question in not long ago making a treaty stipulating for this very thing, shows that in now conseding it she is not forced from her own desires in re lation thereto. In regard to the substitution of the joint protectorate of the five powers over the Danubian Principalities and the Christians in Turkey instead of the exclusive one exercised by Russia, it has been a standing proposition of Court Nesschode from the start. As respects the only recalning point of the revision of the treaties between Turkey and Russia, in rope, the Emperor Nichous declared six months ago the interest of the existing balance of power in Euthat he had not the least objection to it if the Sultan had none. In his opinion it concerned the Porte, and nothim. If Turkey chose to open the Black Sea to the armed fleets of other nations, and thus expose berself to future perils, that was her concern, and not The subsequent naval assault on Savastopol, so atterly ineffective, has demonstrated the soundness of bis convictions that his naval position in the Black Sea was not to be jeoparded by the presence of hostile navies there, while Turkey would lie at their mercy. It is in view of there considerations that peace

in nticipated on the offer of the Allies to negotiste on the basis of the four points. As to the pretended demand of the Allies for compensation for war expenses, and for the razing of the fortress of Sevastopol and the limitation of the Russian Black Sea fleet to a fixed number of ships and guns, not a syllable is believed to be true. Or if any such thing contemptated, the opinion is fixed that Russia nas not the most remote idea of submitting to any such terms. Neither party is vanquished, and it is to be a treaty of equals if a treaty at all. As neither party desired to engage in the war at the onset, and as its prosecution involves enormous complication, and the ediest and most exhausting results, from which no advantages can accrue to either party, but, on the contrary, must entail evils of the gravest magnitude upon all sides, the opinion is thus confidently deduced that the Vienna Conference must result in the speedy occasion of hostilities, without any reference to the fell of Sevestopel—an event which seems now even mere distant than ever. Such, I may say, is the most htelligent opinion in Washington, under the advices received by the last steamer.

FROM ALBANY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

ALBANT, Friday, Feb. 2, 1885.

The result of the Legislative Caucus last night which you have already given your readers, renders Mr. Seward's election, on Tuesday next, a matter of about as much certainty as any future event can be More than one Whig from each House was absent who will vote for him, it is confidently believed, and besides, should it be necessary, there are a sufficient number of Democrats ready to come to the rescue.

number of Democrats ready to come to the rescue. Union saving, slave-catching Know-Nothings, with the rest of the tribe who are trying to hurl him down, may make themselves as easy as possible under the circumstances, for he will be elected.

The Senatorial resolution was up again in the Assembly to-day, and many speeches were made upon it. Among the orators were O'Keefe, Gleason, Rhodes, and Ricksron. The latter gentleman had the floor when the House adjourned. It was made the special order for to-morrow immediately after the reading of the journal.

The Normal School closed its twenty-first Verm yesterday. The exercises were held at the lecture-room at 3 e clock P. M. A bribiant and crowded audience was in attendance. Four of the pupils took part in the exercises. Mr. LeRoy Cooley, a graduate from Jefferson, delivered an oration on "The Reington of "Mohammed." It was well written, and delivered with an energy which elicted enthusiastic and deserved applause from the audience. The essays partook much of the tedious presiness which usually characterizes similar efforts at this Institution. The Hon, and Rev. Joel S. Headley delivered the Address. The enter labored mainly to prove that modera literature was superior to ancient. Whether all were convinced or not, of course is questionable, but few will deny that he made out a plausible cause. The exercises closed with the presentation of diplomas to the graduating closes, forty-one in number. The Normal School closed its twenty-first Carm yes

AN AMERICAN PAINTER AT ROME.

The last number of The Art Journal of London. bas an account of the artists now at Rome, from which we take the following glowing eulogicm on ou distinguished fellow-citizen, William Page:

which we take the following glowing eulogicm on our distinguished follow-citizen, William Page:

"At the risk of being thought guilty of exaggeration, I declare, after visiting the studio of Mr. Page, that he is undoubtedly the best portrait painter of modern times. I say this emphatically, and let those who doubt it go there and judge for thomselves. He has studied the Venetian school of coloring, he has, so to say, identified himself with these pauters, particularly Titian, so that his works want but the touch of age, that cracked, yellowish tinge old Time's mellowing hand alone can give, to render the imitation perfect. I am aware that the low tone of color pervacing his pictures is disapproved by some artists, who qualify it by the term blackness, but this is unjust; his touch is always trensparent and harmonious, and his system of coloring borne out by the greatest masters. Of his flesh that it might be said, as of the Venetian masters of old-prick it and it will bleed.

"Not less tamong his extraordinary and many perfections, is the treatment, the artitude of his subjects; he invariably selecting such powers." It has simitarily is spontaneous, and wholly free from servile mannerism; but his brush and his eye are so modulated with the resemblance comes saturally. I have visited the best studies of Rome, but in point of celor and treatment. "I cannot describe the gratification I felt whils looking at his works, for of all schools in the world. I prefer the Venetian; and I frankly own, I would rather possess Titian's "Assumption of the Virgio" than Raphael's "Transfiguration. Mr. Page is still a young man, and looks, himself, like a Venetian painter. He has just finished a head of Miss Cushman, one of the most skillful likenesses of a plain woman I ever beheld; for he has toned and saftened down her defects, and hightened the pleasing expression of her counterance, without in the least socrificing the vitality of the resemblance. But the picture I aspectally noted, and which actually cansed down her defects,

rk. ... He has been particularly happy in the subject, which is an extremely handsome woman, largely pos-sersing the rick, ripe, Venetian type of beauty. The figure is partly turned away—the face looking round as the speciators, over the counder, giving charming

lines in the fine, full neek and shoulders. The hair is signify braided.

Yet locks upon the open brow, Madonna wise, divided there

"The whole execution of the head is a model of color. The languid, sleepy eyes terned toward one with just that dreamy, indolent expression Titian gives to his Venues. The background is very singular; dismonted tapestry, in a stiff tosselated pattern, absolutely Byzantine in its severe rigidity. Such a background is a triumphant test of the artist's power, for the truth of the drawing is undenishly proved by the fact that it admits of detached objects in the immediate vicinity of the figure being scentrately made out without deteriorating or confusing the principal object. This was the case with Holbein, and all the severe Dutch measures.

without deteriorating of the provided and all the severe Dutch masters.

"I could not but intitute a passing comparison between the peculiar and alm at symmetrical accuracy of the treatment, with the practice of medern painters such as Reynolds, Lawrence, Hoppoer, and Romney, who all more or less, indulged in the dark style. Classic as they often were, they dared not introduce any severity in their backgrounds. Failing, as they often cid, in close initiation and truth in the principal objects, they rather chose a peneral vaccity, often, indeed, an almost chaotic mystery, as necessary to give importance to the subject. In Lawrence, especially, there is evidence of article frack. Ma set of shadow and half that constantly occur, rolled up, so to say, in gle ams and electric touches of light, pieces in juxtaposition with the principal mass of dark. In the treatment of Page, as in Titian, and all the masters of that elevated school, there is both simplicity and breadth, dignity and earnestness, in the execution."

The King of Prussia—It is said that at this moment the whole demente of Sans Souci, where the King resides, is surrounded by a cordon of Policeman every hight, to prevent the Majesty of Prussia from windering away into Polsdam after dinner. It is said that a combing is flow in the latter town, awars of the King's propensity to break bounds of a night, addressed him in the market-place, where he lay in wait for the royal trunat, and offered him a sort of exagger and he mage. This so pleased the King that he made a speech to the rogue, of an hour s duration, in which he recapitulated all his ideas upon the subject of a united German Empire, upon fendal institutions, and upon his own undaminished despotis power, including incidentally his opinion of the Eastern question, which, by the way, he jocosely told his sole auditor, was a question he could not answer," and concluded by proclaming his wish to reward his faithful subject. This was what the follow wanted; he immediately produced a deed of gift, together with pen and lick; and the King, in a state of atter unconsciousness, signed him over a large setate in Siliceia. Next day the deed was duly prosented for registration, to the normal construction of the ministerial authorities; but as the royal signature was not to be denied, and as to spread the news would be scan, may, the cuming regue was bought of with a considerable sum of money to relinquish the deed, and along with it he counting reque was bought of with a considerable sum of money to relinquish the deed, and along with it he counting reverse deach night by a strong body of Police, each men within view of his fellows.

The Black Chunch—The attention of curates is invited to the subjected "A begree man named James Howels."

"A Pracalle for "A begree man named James Howels."

"A PREACHER FOR SALE - James W. Mullen civerts

Times:

"A PREACULE FOR SALE — James W. Mailan advertises in The Louisville Courier." A near men, named James Howelf, the louisville Courier. "A near men, named James Howelf, belonging to the heir of Louis Howelf, deceased, and after giving his are, high, &c. adia. The hear a peet to Louisville and back, dated October 16th, to return on the 18th, and a locase from the Baptes Chorch at Simpsonville to preach."

From this arm unneament curates of the Church of England may learn that there are clergymen in the world who are even greater slaves than themselves.

There is no Church Establishment of any sort in the United States; if there were one, the slave-owners might not considerable sums by raising clerical slaves, and selling these ordained blackamoers to the beneficed white clergy for lab-rers in the spiritual vineyard. This would be a great improvement on the Anglican system; for there would be no wages at all to pay such workmen; since to the axiom that "the "Ishorer is worthy of his lare," Americanized Christianity would, of course, add, "niggers excepted." Pauch.

Two Ways into the Crimes.—According to The London Trent, the Istimus of Perekop is not, as has

Two Ways into the Chimea.—According to The London Times, the Isthmus of Perekop is not, as has been supposed, the only practicable avenue to the Crimea, "for the Russian Government had coarstructed across the shallows of the Swash, or Putrid *structed across the shallows of the Savasta, or Furna Sa, shother great nullitary road to the Crimas, ao *effectually that it is actually the better road of the 'two, and so quietly that Western Europa never heard a word about the matter.' This road we "heard a word about the matter." This road we are told, was commenced one or ten years ag, upon bridges and vasiousts, and was complated a considerable time before the outbreak of the present war.

JAPANESE HOUSES.

From the Utica Morning Herald.
From the very interesting letters of our former fellow-citizen, S. Wells Williams, we have to-day the pleasure of publishing a description of the dwellinghouses of Simoda:

"The beuses in Simoda are built merely of piece boards, or of planter thickly spread over a waitled wall of laths, the interspees of which are filled in with mod. In some cases these modes of construction are combined—the front and rear being of boards or sliding pannels, and the sides of mod. When thoroughly dried, the mud is whitewashed, and the plain surface worked into rount ridges, three inches high, crossing each other disgonally from the roof to the ground; the ridges are then washed blue, and give the exterior a checker-board look, which, though singular, is more lively than a blue mud wail. The platter is excellent, and these walls appear very solid and rather pretty when new—at a distance one would even think them to be stone; but after a few years, the ridges loosen, the rain insinuates itself beaeath the outer coating, and the whole begins to scale and crack off, disclosing the mud and ranes and then the tenement scou falls to pieces. Still the progress of decay is not so rapid as one would think, if they judged only by the nature of the materials and the wells are well prefected by the projecting eaves. No bricks are used in building, for are square tiles for The houses in Simoda are bailt merely of pie wells are used in building, for are square tiles for floors seen; and the manner of making walls common in southern China by beating sanded clay into wooden

elds is unknown.
"Some of the best houses and temples have stone

ment, where some goods can be stored or servants can be ledged. There is not a house in the town where occupants have arranged this attic with windons and stairways to make it a ple usant room; a few such were, however, seen near the capital, at Kanagawa, and in its vicinity.

few such were, however, seen near the capital, at Kanagawa, and in its vicinity.

"The roofs of all the heat buildings are hipped, and covered with bleish tiling, each tile being about eight inches square, shaped somewhat like a welge; the thick side is a mace, that when laided the rafaers, it laps eidsways over the thin edge of the sdj sining tile in the rextrow, and thus forms gutters somewhat like the Chinese roofs. They are washed in alternate rows of white and blue, which, with the checkered walls, imparts a lively aspect, and contrasts pleasantly with the more numerous dingy, thatched roofs. The thatched roofs are made of a species of Arundo, grown and prepared for this purpose, and answering as mirably as a cheap and light covering to the wooden tenements occupied by most of the people. It is matted into a compact mass eighteen inches thick, as it is laid on, and then the surface and the sides are neatly sheared. The ridge pole is protected by laying the thatch over a row of hoops that inclose it chough to overlap the edges on both slopes, and prevent the rein finding entrance. One cannot feel surprise at the ravages fires make in Japanese tawas, where the least wind must blow the flame upon sun straw coverings, which like a tinder box would ignite at the first spark. Wires are stretched along the birds from resting on the houses. ridges of some of the filed roots is birds from resting on the houses.

"In the rear-yards attached to a large number of "In the rear-yards attached to a large number of the dwellings, are outbonies, and cometimes as in the locking houses, additional riceping rooms. Kitchen gendens are not unfrequently seen, and more rarely fancy fish pends, dwarfed trees and even stone cavings. A family strine, made like a miniature house, containing images of penates and lares, is met with in mest of the yards. Only a few of them are adorned with large trees, and still fewer of them exhibit marks of care or taste, presenting in this respect an observable on errest to the neathers of the houses. High hedges or stone walls separate these yards when they are contiguous, but the depth of the lots is usually manifelicant to allow from for both the opposite cwellings the havry of a garden.

"There is not much variety in the structure of the various buildings in Simoda, and their general appearance denotes little enterprise or wealth. The paper windows and doors, not a few of them dirty and dovered with writing, or torn by children to take a peep inside, impart as monotonous aspect to the

paper windows and doors, not a few of them dirty and covered with writing, or torn by deliders to take a peep inside, impart a monotonous aspect to the suretz. Dwers', carpenders', blacksmith' and stone-cutters', and some other shops, have lattreen fronts, to admit more light, which are elevated above the observation of persons passing by. In front of those dwellings occupied by efficials, a white conton curvain three feet wice, is stretched along the whole length of the porch, having the coat of arms of the compant printed on it in black; the names of the principal lodgers are also stuck or the door posts. Signs are mostly written on the doors, as the windows are drawn and deducing the day, but only a portion of the shops have any. Jodging bouses, bathers' shops, restaurants or tea-houses apothecaties, and a few others, are simple always ledicated by signs. One dealer in crockery and lacquered ware, has the sign of a celevated modicine placed on a high pole, and the more to attract attention, has written the name in foreign letters. As in China placerds for medicines were the most conspicuous of all, but home are noticed upon blank walls; all are suspended in the shops. However, no dwelling or shop is left improtacted from the ill usage of malignant spirits, every one having a written or printed charm or picture isometimes a sore more) over the door to defend the inmates from

AGRICULTURE.

From Our Own Reporter. The Farmers' Club, of Bedford, Westchester Co., held one of their regular meetings on Fritay evening last, when a lecture was delivered by ORANGE JUDD. Esq., of this City, of which we give our readers the

last, when a lecture was delivered by Oranoz June, Eq., of this City, of which we give our readers the following report:

How do plants grow? If I ask where the various plants come from, I shall at once be answered, from the soil. This is a mistake. They come chiefly from the sir. Suppose a box of dry earth weighs 500 lbs.; plant an acorn in it, and add nothing but pure water until the oak free grows to a weight of 100 los.; remove the tree and weigh the earth again, and it will still weigh nearly 500 lbs. Or sow clover seed in a similar bex of weighed earth, and you may cut off hundreds of pounds of clover without diminishing the weight of the earth. Indeed, the vegetable matter carried from the leaves into the roots will rather increase the weight of the coil. The same may be said of all growing plants; they do not come from the soil. The truth is that the surface of the leaves is filled with little mouths, which continually draw in food that is floating in the air in an invisible state. All decaying animals and vegetables go off into the air in a so finely divided state that we cannot see them, and these fine particles are gathered up again by leaves. Then to grow or increase in size the plant must have a good supply of leaves. But what are the roots for I To get monsture from the soil, and to support the plant in its upright position. The water goes up to the leaves, and carries or washe down the food collected by them, and deposits it in different parts to make up its structure. It the roit contain soluble food, some of this probably goes up with the sap, and thus the plant has two sources of food, though its principal supply comes from the eir. A very important point is to supply the first wants of the plant, to develop its first leaves and roots by nourisbment, and it will after ward take care of itself. An oance of guano will produce several pounds of corn-stalk in a poor soil attracts food from the leaves on the clover draws still further food, sufficient to start clover, and the great amount of leaves evaporation. Hence the roots of the plant should be cared for. The soil must be free from poisonous substances—must be compact enough to hold moisture, loose enough to allow the roots to penetrate it, and fire enough to supply a medium for the growth of the minute fibres. Compact soils, or "hard pans," should be loosened, and coarre or sandy soils be reudered more tenscious by the adultion of clay. The chief poisons of soils, is a particular form of iron which abounds wherever air has not access to the soil. It is chiefly iron that gives color to our aplant soils. Air will always change the poisonous forms of iron the sulphate) to a harmless form. Stirring the soil deeply with the plow, or subsoil plow admirs the air. Draining removes the water also, and allows air to take its place. The lecturer want into a detail of the advantages and methods of deep ploving, subsoiling, and craining. A great end to be simel at, is to suitably prepare a very doep soil for the roots, and then they will go far enough down to be unharmed by the effects of drouth apon the surface, and the roots of a locust tree, the size of a middle finger 15 feet helow the surface, and the roots of a locust tree, the size of a middle finger 15 feet helo with surface, and the roots of a locust tree, the size of a middle finger 15 feet helo with surface, and the roots of a locust tree, the size of a middle finger 15 feet helo with surface, and the roots of a locust tree, the size of a middle finger 15 feet helo with surface, and the roots of a locust tree, the size of a middle finger 15 feet helo with surface, and the roots of a locust tree, the size of a middle finger 15 feet helo with surface, and the roots of a locust tree, the size of a middle finger 15 feet helo with surface, and the roots of a locust tree, the size of a middle finger 15 feet helo with surface, and the roots of a locust tree, the size of a middle finger 15 feet helo with surface, and the roots of a locust tree, the size of a middle finger 15 feet helo with surface, and the ro set which are used in building, or are squares like for the color of the control of product to a control of the control of the

cid boards. Around this shed dig a trench to prevent the water from running under it. This cover can be erected at a cost of a very few dollars at most. Under it throw all the droppings of animals, the straw about the yard, and, indeed, every particle of animal and vegetable matter that can be gathered us. A little leakage in the roof sill produce no material damage. The mass should be so apread out as not greatly to forment and let it be taken to the field at any season when it can in mediately be covered in with the plow. Plaster or oil or vitried greatly assists to prevent loss, if sprinkled quite frequently in the stables and upon the manurehap. Pouttry droppings are an important item in farm-manure. It does not take a large number to produce a tun of home-made guano, equal to that brought from Peru, and costing \$50. This takes into account, and the usual high price of pountry, it is probable that fowls are one of the most profitable products of the farm. Let the droppings be kept dry and min-d with plaster or dry earth, but never with lime or ashes. When applied near corn in the bill, for immediate effect, a little ashes or luns may profitably be added, just at the time of the application. In regert to mineral manures, much has non written but their innortance and relative value the bill, for immediate effect, a little ashes or time may profibally be added, jast at the time of the application. In regerd to mineral manures, much has been written, but their importance and relative value are by ne means a settled point. The great difference in the analyses of plants, even by the best chemists clearly show that we do not yet know what are the essential mineral elements of plants. The great amount of sap coming up from the earth holds potaels, sees, &c., in solution, and the evaporation of this spiron the surface leaves behind some of these minerals. So also the sap in the plant at the time of gathering it holds rome of the minerals, which is found in the ashes on burning, and which cannot be considered as a necessary part of the plant, any more than the salt in the ashes of a tovel, which had been dipped in salt water, could be considered as an essential constituent of the tovel. Future chemical researches will throw further light upon this subject; and, notif this is done, no trustworthy adviser will undertaske to specify the kinds or exact proportions of mineral elements necessary to the soil.

Chemical analyses of soils, if cheaply made, are worse than useless because leading into error, and even the best analyses are of little practical value till we know more in regard to the constitution of plants. Plaster and sulphuric acis (oil of virtol) attract ammonis from the air, and sar frequently beneficial. lime and ashes in moderate quantities, assist

tract amounts from the air, and are frequently been-ficial. lime and ashes in moderate quantities, assist in preparing for the plants use the vegetable sub-stances in the soil, and on this account alone these mineral substances are useful."

THE RESCUERS RESCUED.

EXCITEMENT AT MILWAUKEE. BOOTH AND RYECRAFT TAKEN TO MADISON.

From The Milesankie Sentiasi, Jan 30
We as no unseed in yesterday a paper the granting of writs of habeas corpus by our Sapreme Coart, in the cases of Mesers, Booth and Ryscraft, fixed and imprisoned by Judge Müller, for alleged violations of the Fugitive Slave Act, and the return made to those write by the United States Marshal, Mr. Ableman, and Fugitive Slave Act, and the return made to those with by the United States Marshal, Mr. Ableman, and our Sheriff, Mr. Conover. It being understood that the Sheriff would start for Madison with his prisoners, yestercay morning, handtills were printed and posted about the city during Saturday night, inviting the people to assemble at the County pall, at 7 o chook Monday morning to escort Messrs. B both and Ryecraft to the Radroad Debot. Punctually at the hour named, the Chuich bells began to ring out a joyous peal, and the camon sent forth its thundering summons, and obedient to the signal, the people from all parts of the city, came hurrying to the Court House Square. In a very few minutes nearly a thousand men had collected on the ground, and being marshalled in procession by Dr. E. B. Wolcott, with a band of music, in a four-horse sleigh, on the lead, and shailed in procession by Dr. E. B. Wolcott, with a band of music, in a four-horse sleigh, on the laad, and the Sheriff with his prisoners in another four-horse sleigh, in the center, the imposing column marched through Jackson Wisconsin, Spring and Tuird state, to the Railroad Depot. As they passed Judge Miller's residence the band struck up "Jordan is a hard "read to travel," and the procession groaned andibly; and at the residence of Mr. Booth and other points on the route, they gave recested cheers. The morning the route, they gave repeated cheers. The morning was cold and tempestuous, the deep snow and driving blast disposing everybody to keep within doors. Nevertheless, the turn out was unexpectedly large, and the spirit which animated the entire ascembiage unnuities able.

Nevertheless, the turn out was unappeared, which are dithe spirit which animated the entire assemblage unnoistakable.

Arrived at the depot, Messrs. Booth and Ryccraft, in obedience to the call of the multitude, got upon the top of the cars, were saluted with three thundering cheers and briefly expressed their acknowledgmans to their fellow citizens for their countenance and sympathy. Shortly afterward, the train, drawn by two powerful locomotives, and with thirty or forty men on board, headed by the Superintencent to clear the track from the constantly falling snow, started off for Madicon. We presume that our Supreme Court will lose no time in bearing and deciding the matter, and that in two or three days we shall be able to announce the result to our readers. That it will be favorable to the came of Liberry and Right of Law and Order, we cannot permit ourseives to doubt.

In The Sentinel of the 30th, we find the proceedings of one of the largest and most enthusisstic meetings

of one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever convened in Milwaukee, held on the evening of the 26th nit. Eloquent addresses were made by C. K. Watkins, Geo. Paine, E. D. Holton, W. P. Fianders, Judge R. W. Smith, and John H. Tweedy, and the

Judge R. W. Smith, and John H. Tweedy, and the following resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That we desire to record our earnest and emphatic profest against the manner, as well as the results, of the recent rescue trials in this city—that we regard the course pursaed by the officers of the U.S. Court, in empanneling the Grand and Petit Juries, as a gross and inexcussible outrage upon Law and Right—that we look upon the conduct of the Judge, who tried the cares, as a mockery of justice and a libel upon the Bench—that we sympathize deeply with the victims of Judicial tyranny. Official wrong, and opptersive and unconstitutional Legislation; and that our hearts are with them in the prison to which they have been confined, and our hands are ready to liquidate the penalties unjustly imposed upon them.

ate the penalties unjustly imposed upon them.

Resolved, That we regard the Fugitive Slave Act
as at war with every principle of Justice: repugnant as at war with every principle of Justice: repugnant to every instinct of Humanity; revolting to every sentiment of Freedom; a foul reproach to American Legislation and a disgrace to the age in which we

Resolved, That believing this Fugitive Slave Act

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LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

SLAVERY IN KANSAS-A REPLY TO STRING-

FELLOW.
To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.
Sir: My attention has been called to a letter from B. F. Stringfellow, addressed to, and indersed by, the Honorables Brooks, Clingman, Smith and McQueen. southern members of Congress, " relative to the set-"tlement of Kansas Territory," first published in The Waskington Sentinel, and copied into Taz TRIBUSE of the 27th ult.

The source of this letter, its antecedents and in-

dorsement, conspire to make its statements worthy of particular notice. This Mr. Stringfellow is a man of independent nerve, and instead of being rated as "Mr. Atchison's corporal," is, in reality, "Cap'n of the Watch," and has the high bonor of having got up and led off the first public demonstration against the northern emigration into Kansas It was this gentleman who got up the meeting in Weston, Mo. which passed flaming resolutions, prescribing tar and feathers for Eli Taayer and other agents active in the cause of emigration. Subsequently, the agents of the Emigrant Aid Company chose another place for the disembarkation of the emigrants, and gave the tar and feather resolutions as their reason for so doing; whereupon the citizens of Weston-whose in terests were damaged, their gain out off-called another meeting, which indignantly repudiated the action of Mr. Stringfellow's meeting, placed it to the account of a handful of pestionn fellows, and extended a hand of cordial welcome to the emigrants. Such are the antecedents of Mr. S at home. A simllar demonstration, originating without doubt in the same patriotic brain, was made about the same time is Westport, the last town in Missouri through which the entigrants pays to Lawrence and vicinity. But the last in own in

to the letter in question:
And first, in reply to the query "Will Kansas be a
Slave holding State!" Mr. Stringfellow says, "I
"answer, without hesitation, it will! He then, after
expressing his alarm in the first to-tance, at the emiration movement, and "the declaration of those on whom his Southern friends were wont to rely, that Kenses was not adapted to siave labor," goes on

to say:

Yet I never despaired: I still declared that, though sent out they could not remain: they could not live in the positive: I can now refer you to the result of the late election for Delegate, as extense conclusive of the correctness of my opinion."

The late elections, involving 'conclusive existence' that Karsas will be a Slave State, is worthy a brief

Mr. S. evidently intends that his readers shall as Mr. S. evidently intends that his readers shall accept his concistions as lestifinate to his declaration. that "the emigrants seat out, could not remain, could not remain. They had gone back to the East and left his Slave holding "Southern friends" in the majority. He says: "Or the 3,000 transported to Kansas during the past summer, there were left, "on the cay of election, but 248. Of these, I am effection, having complied with their contract in vowing Others have since left, and I can safely say "that, of the whole batch, there will not by March, be fifty left in the territory!" And this retreat of the endgrants, Mr. S. attributes to their insbilly to make fours in the prairies. "They could not remain:

Now, what are the facts! In the first place, there has been no such wholesale returning of those who went out prepared or expecting to remain. Of those who returned before the election, only two, to my knowledge, had wives with them, and they were just married. One of these, a young merchant, took Kansas in his bridal tour. Pioneer life, was not precided over by "honey moons." With these two exceptions, every man who took a wife or family into the territory with him built a cabin, and stage.

It was not the difficulty of making farms in Kansas which sent hack so many single men and men without

It was not the difficulty of making farms in Kansas which sent back so many single men and men without their families. It was not that the soil and climate of Kansas disappointed their expectations; for among those who returned, a large proportion had proved the value and power of their own Isbor, and knew well that intelligence, economy and industry, such as independence and responsibility force upon the Northern freeman can live and get rich on a harder, colder, and loss genial soil. They knew, too, that slave-lab trignorant and wnateful, and with no higher motive than feer of the lash or the barracoon, must have the most further and grateful soil in order to sustain itself and enrich the master. They saw that Kansas was equal to the support of slave holders by slave-labor, and earlich the master. They saw that Kansas was qual to the support of slave holders by slave labor and they had no ground to fear that "the poor man, who is his own master, would fail of his reward as a tiller of the soil. Having gone on with a company of the and spent some five weeks in the midst of some 500 of these emigrants, besides returning "the day after election, with a goodly company of the voter to whom Mr S refers, as having left "after comply the with their contract to you." ing with their contract to vote. I may claim to peak with an authority equal to Mr. Stringfellow, suching the facts or failscies which have determined

touching the facts or failscies which have determined the seturn or stay of the emigrants to Kansas. And now for those facts, &c.:

The preemption law requires actual residence on the "claim," or land taken up. Men might "take up "claims," and leave them to go home for their families, and in their absence others take possession. Under the United States law, they had no arrety of ultimate purchase, but an actual residence until the land should have been surveyed, and brought into market. True, the emigrants, among themselves, agree to respect and protect each other claims in such absence, but there was a possibility, and in locations sparsely occupied a probability, that such encroachments would take place, and the majority of the emigrants were distinctioned to risk any such collision of rights.

collision of rights.

Thus, men who had left their families at the East, not expecting to bring them out till spring, and intending to return for them after locating claims, in many instances returned without doing as. Mr. Sringfellow will, no doubt, be quite surprised to see these men returning into the Territory "by March, prepared to "remain and lice in the prairies," wife and children with them, to keep possession of the 150 series that can be "taken up." If Mr. S. supposes that the men who emigrate from

If Mr. S. suppores that the men who emigrate from the East cannot make farms with their own hands, and axes, or are ignorant of the fact which he claims, that, "in the prairie a hand can cultivate one-third more than in the timber," and that, "a prairie farm will pay for itself three times over, before a farm can be cleared in the timber," he is himself quite ignorant of the character of the emigrants of whom he speaks so confidently, as well as of the feats of their fathers, who have subdued the heavy-timbered and rocky lands of New-England. Probably not one of all the persons who went to Kansus from the East, has not relatives or friends who have mide farms in the prairies of Illinois, Michigau, Wisconsin, or Iowa, and with whom they have kept up an intelligent cerrest orderee. From each sources they were well informed as to the modus operands of breaking up by "doubling teams" and joining hands, where an individual and his ringle team are insufficient. In other sections of prairie country, there are settlers who keep the requisite team-power, and break up the soil at so much an acre—a sum within the ability of the free laborer to pay.

But why did not the single men, who had no families East, remain in Kansas! I reply, it was not because they could not make farms in the prairie; not one of them gave this as the reason of their return to the States. No, the legal necessity of occupying their farms, and these being too cistant from I amilies for them to get board and pursue their farming operations, they were compelled, if they remained to set up house keeping, cook, wash, kee; and thas they felt unequal to, or thought it better to return and get them series, as a preliminary step to successin ploneer life. Supposing Mr. Stringfellow to be a Christian

up house keeping, cook, wash, &c.; and this they gelt unequal to, or thought it better to return and get them series, as a preliminary step to success in ploneer life. Supposing Mr. Stringfellow to be a Christian slaveholder, and not an infide, I refer him, for the true character and force of this reasoning, to the "Eden" of Geresis. Now Eden, from the Bible account, was better prepared for an individual to "lice" is, than even a Kansas prairie, for the "Lord God" had," not only used the breating up plow, but "planted a garden eastward in Eden. And there he "put the man whom he had formed, and out of the "ground the Lord God" not "one or more slaves" made to grow every tree that is pleasant to the sight "and good for food." Still God said, "It is not good for man to be slowe; I will make an help-mer for "him"—and this was a wife, not a "slave."

It was for want of helps to make a home, which a preimptor of lands in Kansas must have, that so many men returned "before election."

Of those who returned after election, I know scarce one who had not made arrangements to return with their belps."

heir ' helpe."

One word in reference to the voters for Delegate to

One word in reference to the voters for Delegate to Congress. That Misseurians, to the number of 2,000 2,500, went over into the Territory and voted and by threats, in many instances, prevented actual set there from voting the opposite ticksts, was a fact not disputed in the vicinity of the Territory, by respectable residents of Missouri. No claim was preferred for these votes on the score of actual or intended residence in the Territory. And nuless the occupancy of the Kanesa prairies, as pasture-grounds for their cattle in the years past, makes them residents of Kanesa, or "a board having their name nailed to a Kanesa, "tree," of which Gov. Reeder speaks in his protest, Mr. Stringfellow will feil to show even a lean majority of settlers in layor of Slavery for Kanesa. On the day of the election, and the preceding day. I was on an eminence, in Lawrence, that overlooked miles of

the great public read which keeps on the south bank of the Kansas West, and that roof we literally filled with wagons and horses bearing Misconsians to Kansas ballot borns. Douglars one house "city." ten miles west of Lawrence, the name indicates its antecedents—returned over how votes and vet not fifty residents could be found in its vicinity. These voters came armed and equipped, as the law attows! with whisty by the barrel to add them in the exercise of "that acclest privilege of the freeman, the elective franchise!"

As for the rest of Mr. Stringfellow's letter, it is, in the main, replete with farts and conclusions to incite free immigration, and encourage those who are now getting a bare living by their own unsided anarging from the less gerial coil of New-England, to lay out those energies in Kunsass. The mechanics, too, may read his appeal to the "poor mechanics who are as "abolitionsists." and pack up their tools fearleasty, hope's rainbow is gloriously best, spauning Kansashigh shove Mr. Stringfellow. I like to write out his name in full; it so reminds me of the old Methodist stargs—"Indas by a cord outrun his Lord, and got "to heaven first." Yours for Kansus, Humanity and Emigrant Aid Commanies.

C. I. H. Nichols, a Eratilebrough, Fr. Feb. 2, 1858.

RELIEF FOR UNEMPLOYED LABORERS.

RELIEF FOR UNEMPLOYED LABORERS

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Size: At the present time, when so many suggestions are being made for the support of the poor of your City, I am tompted to call your attention to plan of permanent relief, and which, if you think well of, you can so influentially support. It is believed that such a plan as this can be can

ried out, with far less expense than is now incurred

by your City in temporary relief, and would prevent by your City in temporary relief, and would prevent in future much of the distress now felt in New-York, beside reducing the heavy taxes that your wealthy read cetate helders so justly complain of, and thus eable them, without loss, to reduce the reads of your houses and stores to a living rate.

Your City, more than any other, is flooded with immigrants, the great majority of whom are only accustomed to farm labor, who, arriving here penuliess and inexperienced, know not how or where to look for employment, and are consequently three n upon your City authorities for support, thus increasing your taxes without receiving any permanent benefit themselves.

taxes without receiving any permanent benefit themselves.

Such charity defeats its own end, as it destroys the zeif-respect of the receivers, making permanent dependents on your benevolence of those who might be made good self-supporting citizens, producers, and not mere consumers, while the idleness in which they are obliged to remain, but tempts them to drankenness and its attendant evils.

In travelling through this country I have often had an exportanity of witnessing the great difference between the inmigrant who remains in the sily, and he who has settled on land for which he is paving, or has all redspared for, out of the fruits of his own adustry. The latter scon becomes a citizen, with all the feelings of an American. No class of men feel more strongly the bleadings of freedom.

I understand there are in this State many scattered pieces of wild land, only needing the ax and the drag to be made as productive as, and having the advantage of, any western lands in being nearer the best merkets in the country, and of easy access.

Such lands can be bought at a low figure. (I should think,) and would be an entirely safe invastment at their market prices.

I would surgest that an organization be formed un-

think, and would be an entirely sate investment at their market prices.

I would suggest that an organization be formed under the management of competent and reliable persons, (with or without corporate powers, as may be found best for the purposes of the project, with such espital as would be necessary for the purpose of buying lands in well-selected localities, and parcel it out in lots suitable for small farms, to be repaid in yearly installments, to commence in one or two years after settlement.

It would be necessary that some advances be made to such settlers for instance, to send them out on the

It would be necessary that some advances be made to such settlers for instance, to send them out on the land, (on which necessary to send them out on the preferable to any further West;) also it would necessary to help them to build a log house, as some little imber is required to roof and floor it, and so far as they may need their support until they can provide for themselves. Ordinarily they would require but little toward their support when on the land, especially if in the neighborhood of other settlements, where occasional employment could be procured.

When once upon their lands, with the reasonable assurance of becoming the owners of farms, as ever else where the energies of these men will be brought to bear giant like upon the clearing up and outlivation of their lands, and they will become producers of the agricultural wealth of this State, and soon work out the debt incurred by them to the Association.

This is no fancy sketch; such results I have witnessed myself.

This is no largy section in messed myself.

In addition to purchasing lands and parcelling it out the organization can select good locations on the lands of other proprietors, and, in a similar manner, advance to persons the means of getting to those lands, and of sustaining them until enabled to care

lands, and of sustaining used in the hencelves.

There could be no difficulty in making advantagecus arrangements with any of the proprietors of wild land, that would guard all the rights of the association, and would be mutually beneficial to the proprie-

tors and purchasers.

It is believed it would not be any improper exercise of power, for the Commissioners of Emigration to use its funds in transporting these people to the selected lands, and if not now possessed (the project being otherwise feasable) timely legislation would give the

otherwise feasable) timely legislation would give the power.

In the purchase of lands, if the credit of the City could be loaned, or if the organization should be controlled by men of character and respectability, the proper arrangements being made for securing title to the fettlers on their respectives actual payments of the amount due on each farm, little more than the incidental expenses of the organization, and the temporary advances will be needed, as these purchases, secured by the present value of the lands, and additionally so, by the improvements that would specify be made upon them, could be made on such time as would enable the organization out of its receipts to meet its payments, and at the same time give the settler ample time to improve his farm and pay his debt

wont change the organization of of its receipts to meet its payments, and at the same time give the settler stople time to improve his farm and pay his debt to the Society.

It is believed that such an organization could, at a much less expecse than your City now incurs in the various provisions, public and private, for the poor, carry out such a plan as would permanently relieve the thousands now unemployed and dependent, and make them good producing citizens, who will notably care and provide for themselves, but will be able and ready to care for others—to bring into cultivation the unoccupied lands of the State, and thus increases the texable capital of it—to reduce the burdensome taxes of your City, and to make citize a not unerely in name but in feeling of the awarms of inmigrants who crowd your whatfs, and remove the icexperienced from the temptations of so large a City, is worthy of the attention of every man, and must exammed the solicitude of every philanthropist.

It is believed that the foregoing plan would go far in producing the above results.

THE FRENCH MISSION.

THE FRENCH MISSION.

To The Editor of The N. Y. Tribuse.
Six: A correspondent of The Courier and Exquirer announces from Washington that Mr. Asron Vail has arrived there, in search of the appointment as Minister to France. The correspondent extells to the utmost the high diplomatical capacities, the great experies oe in matters of State, and even the Euro-pean learning of his protegé. Now, Sir, I take no special interest in the appointments that may be made by the present Administration; still, I should not wish the United States to be represented any where by men of the stamp of Mr. Vail. It is well known that immediately after the inauguration of President Pierce, this new office seeker appeared at Washingten, in quest of some foreign mission of she first order. That Mr. Vail then disgusted every body at Washington, and above all the members of the Administration, by his ultra-conservatism, and his abborrence even, of the word Liberty. If we do not wish the United States to be represented by dealers in boisterous rhodomontade, still less can we deaire to see such posts filled by flunkeys and suobs. All that is known of the new candidate for the mission to Paris, justifies the expectation that he will be the mest obsequious servant of Louis Napoleon and of his Court. It is true that Mr. Vall is acquainted, possablement, with the French language, and resis French memoirs and novels; but dignity of charac ter and real Republican sentiments are preferable to linguistic accompliabments.
Your obestlent servant,
New-York, Feb 3, 1855.

Fire AT FULTONVILLE.—The building known as Oct-Fellows Hall, in Fultonville, N. Y., owned by W. B. Wemple, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 30th ult. The building was occupied by Wemple & Argensinger, dry goods merchants. A. Horning, merchants tallor &c. The loss is estimated as follows: Wm. B. Wemple, buildings, \$7,500; Wemple & Argensinger, avock, &c., \$10,000; Alex Horning, stock, &c., \$2,000; Eminer Carps, instruments, &c., \$700; G. F. Van Vechten, law office, \$300. Te., \$21,000. Insurance not stated.